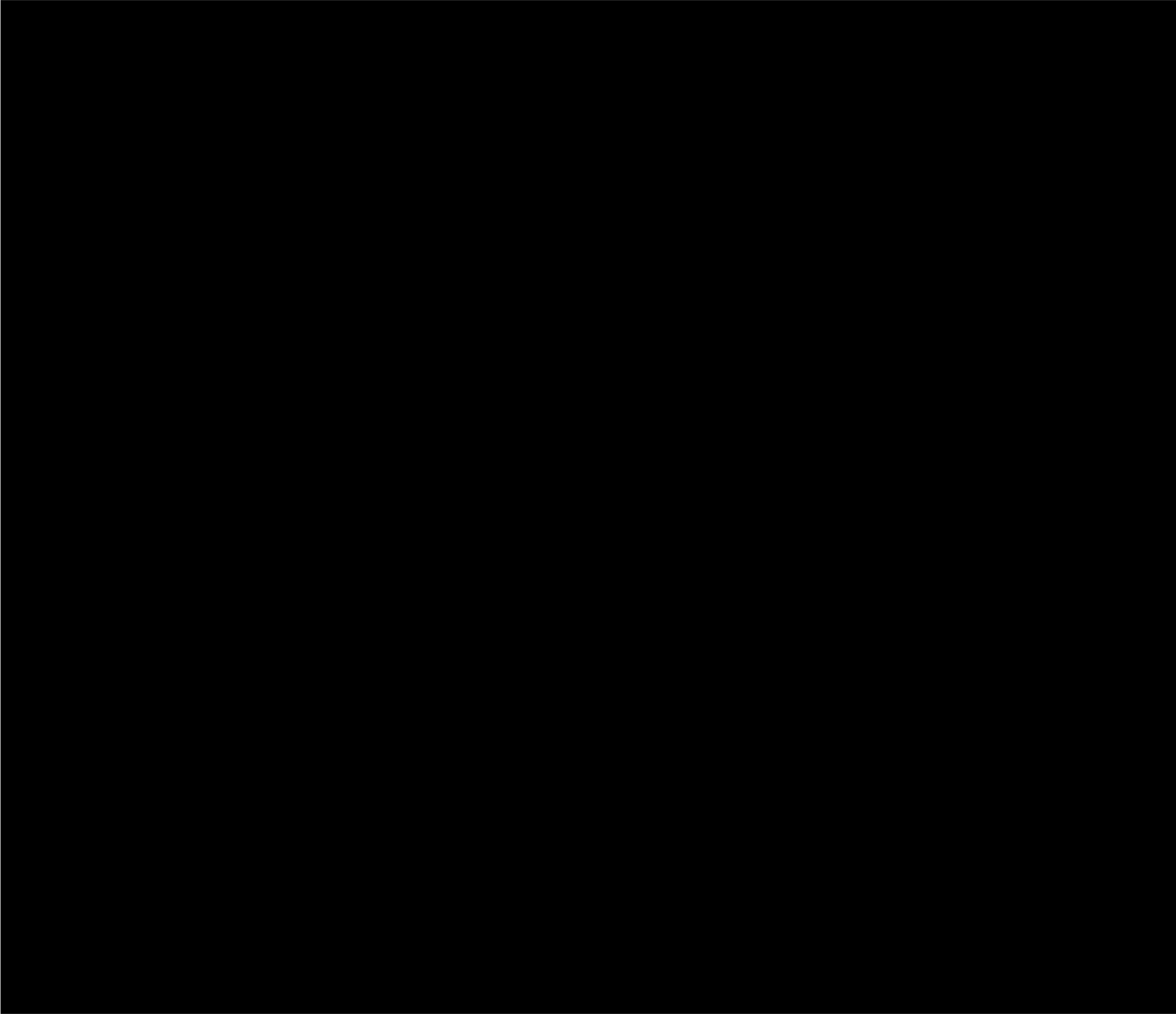


## **IOWA FY-2006 NONPOINT SOURCE PROGRAM REVIEW**

### **Introduction**

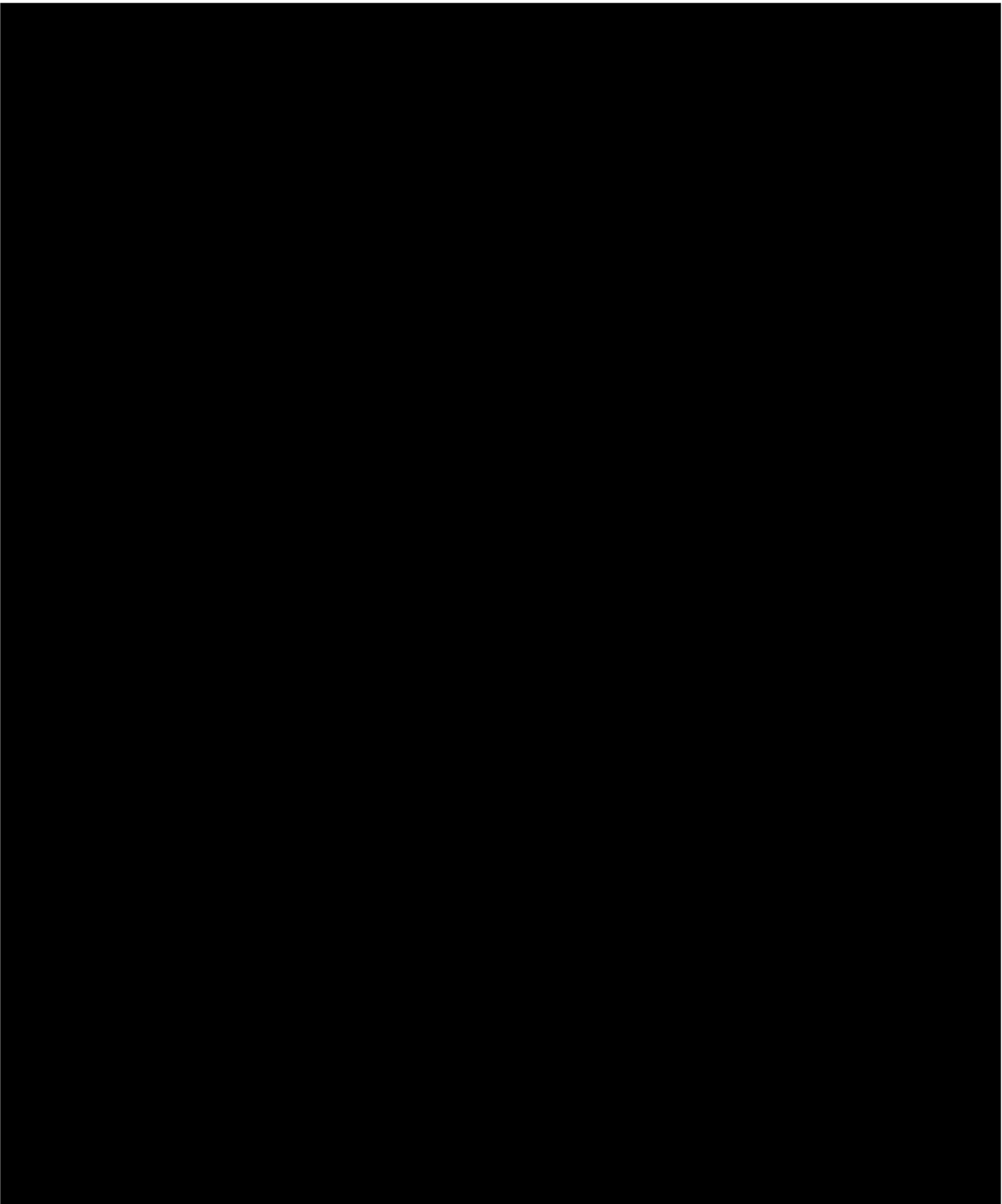
Brad Horchem, Pete Davis and Sue Belvill conducted a review of the Iowa Nonpoint Source Management Program on October 24 and 25, 2006 at the Wallace Building in Des Moines, Iowa. Ubbo Agena, Allen Bonini, Bill Ehm, Becky Schwiete and Marie Leat from the Iowa Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) participated in the review. Margaret Stockdale and Mary Carter participated in the second day of the review and the closeout.



### **Program Management – Planning and Documentation**

We found the 2005 Annual Progress Report to be acceptable. IDNR suggested EPA review the 2005 Report and if any changes in format or information are recommended to let IDNR know so changes can be made in the 2006 Annual Progress Report which is due December 31, 2006. After review of the 2005 Progress Report EPA recommends that IDNR have an appendix to the Report that has practices implemented through each project along with load reductions. This is something that would be a good addition to the Report. Since IDNR does not currently complete compiling all of its load reduction information until shortly before EPA's February 15 reporting deadline, such an addendum would have

to be developed after the initial report has been submitted to EPA. IDNR does not believe this addendum is warranted since all the load reduction information is already available to EPA through the GRTS system. EPA agrees that the addendum is not needed since the information is available through GRTS.



[The following text is a dense, handwritten manuscript, likely a letter or a page from a book. It is written in a cursive script and is mostly illegible due to the quality of the scan. The text appears to be a continuous paragraph or a series of connected sentences. The handwriting is somewhat slanted and the ink is dark. There are some words that are more legible than others, but the overall content cannot be accurately transcribed. The text is written on a single page, with some lines extending to the right margin. The page number '100' is visible in the top left corner.]

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million (1990–1999) and is projected to increase by a further 1.5 million by 2010 (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase by 2.5 million by 2020 (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' of care for the ageing population. This paradigm is based on the principle of 'active ageing', which is the process of maintaining and enhancing the health, participation and security of older people. The Department of Health (1999) has identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve this paradigm, including: (1) promoting healthy ageing; (2) ensuring that older people are able to participate in society; and (3) ensuring that older people are able to live in security.

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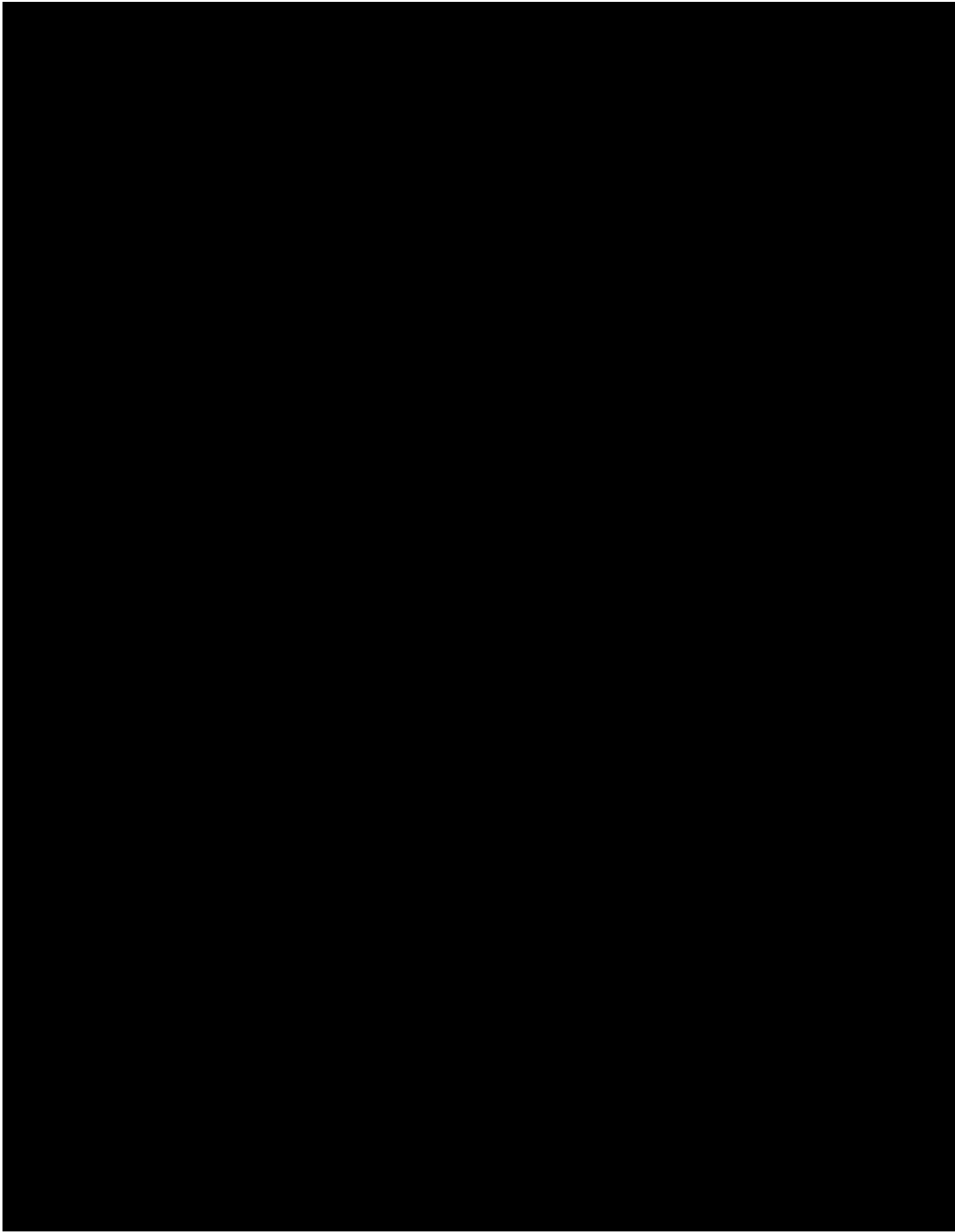
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 85 and over has increased by 300,000 in the same period.

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop services to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for ageing, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: to promote independence, to support families and carers, and to improve the quality of life of older people.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives, including: to reduce the number of people who are dependent on others; to increase the number of people who are able to live independently; to improve the quality of life of older people; and to ensure that older people are able to participate fully in society.

The strategy is a key document for the development of services for older people. It sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people, and provides a framework for the development of services to meet the needs of the ageing population.

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